NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

## IJNANIMITY

OF THE WHOLE WORLD

IN OPINION

OF A PREPARATION FOR THE SICK AND HEAD, .. b .

PLOST TO THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, AFSENTED BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THIS INSTITUTION, FOR THE EXAMINATION OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEV-FRACE OF BEALTH.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. ORDERS THE INTRODUCTION OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT INTO ALL THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF FRANCE.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS.

UKASE OF H. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

MR HOFF'S AUDIENCE WITH THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND HIS DECORATION WITH THE GOLDEN CROSS OF MERIT.

THE KINGS OF PRUSSIA, DENMARK, HOLLAND HONOR MR. HOFF AS A SENEFACTOR TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. R. E. FENTON DIDORSES HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEVERAGE OF

#### CAPPROVAL-FROM NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Horr-Dear Sir: [In reply to your inquiry as to the action taken by the Academy of Municipal is reference to Hoff's Extract of Malt, which was submitted to it for examination some weeks since, I have to inform you that the Committee of three to whom it was referred with directions to report upon it, TOOK THE MATTER INTO CAREFUL CONexpensation, and on the 6th inst., a majority of the Communities presented a report thereon, of which the following is an extract:

This letter and the following report are signed by the Challesians of Die Committee, Dr. John H. Griscom

REPORT TO THE NEW TORK AND ACTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR tent as a NUTRIMENT in some cases, in which the ordinary mait liquors might not be found to agree, especially in consequence OF THE MOD-ERATE QUANTITY OF ALCOHOL it contains in comparison with them, and they feel just led in RECOMMENDING it to the profession

CONTRACT WITH THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF FRANCE. . During the Schlerwig-Helstein War, Hoff's Mult Extract was used for the first time is the military hospitals, and has shown there such surpris ing effects upon the exhausted sork and soldiers that the attention even of the Emperor Napoleon was attracted to it. After the trials in the Per-P'S MALT EXTRACT IS A GOOD ANALEPTIC THAT IT IS AN ATIMEN INVALUABLE TO HAVE AT ONE'S DISPOSITION THIS LIQUID, WHICH

be. These favorable results induced the Emperor Napoleon to orde hospitals of France." The Minister of War made with Mr. Hoff a con-tract to secure to the hospitals a constant supply of his preparations. This contract was signed by the Superintrodect, Lavalette, and by the Commissioner of War, Parrand, June 17, 1865.

A SCIENTIFIC MEMOIR. Conclusions of the scientific memoir preferred to tun Invental SCAPERS OF Multitive OF Pages:

let. The Extract of Malt of Hoff of Berlin, analyzed a great number of three, and for a long time tested in Prossia. Germany and Holland, tentains senter, alcohol, carbonic acid, describe and sugary substances, allermineus and thick matter, obsten, bepulin, glaire, gum, and anvanan

26. The extract possesses calorife, anothe and mineral properties which make it A NUTRIENT, that is to say for assimulation, and to re-

M. H is analgeric, TONIC, bitter, SLIGHTLY exciting and bit

4th. Its use is efficacions in the atony OF THE DIGESTIVE organs

6th. The PROTORAL MALT AND THE ABORATIC MALT FOR THE BATH would also prove of great herefit in therapeutics for scrofulous affection for rachitis, for emusication in CHILDREN.

ITS INTRODUCTION IN RUSSIA. In Resela the costom regulation prohibits the entry of all remedies and

health preparations from other countries.

In the Summer of 1862 a dispatch from the High Court Marshal of the Emperer, the Count Schonvaloff, was received by Mr. Hoff, Berlin, ordering several boxes of his Mait Extract Beverage. The boxes were shipped between Praisia and Russin, that the entry of his Mait Extract was pr hibited by law. Mr. Hoff sent a disputch to Count Schonvaloff. The Emperor received Hoff's Mait Extract, and Mr. Hoff after a short period

FROM ZARSKOJE SELO. bottles more to the Imperial Summer Residence.

" High Marshal of HIM, the Emperor."

Since then Hoff's Malt Extract has been introduced into the vast Em-

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE EMPEROR. When the Danish was was over, Mr. Hoff, from Berim, while in Vienaudience with the Emperor-on honor which he had several years are so greatly benefited by his Mait Extract Beveruge. Mr. Hoff was ex ecceingly surprised when His Majesty, the Emperer, said: "I am kappy all being able to reward your great services to my army, as I know that your Malt Extract has produced the best results on the battle-field, upon selition of my suffering and sick soldiers." The Emperor then handed Mr. Hoff one of his highest decorations, the Golden Cross of Merit, with the Imperial Crown.

Also other rulers of Europe, the Kings of Prassis, Denmark, Holland, Beiginm, &c., believed it their duty to reward Mr. Hoff "as a tenejoc for to suffering humanity." Our space does not allow us to name all well as from the people of Europe, but we would site the following dis-patch from King Christian IX. of Deumark:

"Mr. Horr: His Majesty the King has ordered me to express the sat isfaction His Majesty has experienced from the beneficial effects which your Malt Extract has produced on his own person and on several mem-

L CASTENCHIOLD,

R. E. Fenton has indersed Hoff's Malt Extract, and has written to Mr. Leopold Boff that he finds his beverage of health a very pleasant

APPROVALS FROM NEW-YORK CITY. In support of these remarks of approbation, which characterize Hoff's Mait Estract Beverage as readly the only preventive, regulating and restoration nonic of the age, as the curest, sofest, and most manuface remedy, we quote a few of those cured by its use, sejected from many is this city: Mr. C. P. Wagner, No. 237 5th-ave., (WEAKNESS OF DIGESTION)-Mr. H. Meller, No. 6 West 20th-st., (DYSPEPSIA)-Mr. M. W. Fredenburgh. Ro. 33 London-terrace, (POUL STATE OF STOMACH)-Mrs. Zettler, No. 168 East 12th-st., (BODILY, WEAK, NESS)—Mra Nordeman, No. 157 Henry-st. (OBSTINATE CATARRH)— Bogumii Dawson, Belvidere House (HOARSENESS)—R. S. Lewis, No. 4 Beckman st (AFFECTION OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.) Hoff's Malt Extract Depot for America,

No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barunm's. One dosen and upward delivered to any part of the City and suntains

Price \$6 per dezen.

### WASHINGTON.

A BESY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES-THE TARIFF BILL-THE BENATE SUSTAINS THE COLORADO VETO-THE TAX BILL PASSED WITH AMENDMENTS-THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE BANKRUPT BILL AGREED TO BY THE HOUSE—THE LOAN BILL—IMPORTANT MEASURES THROUGH BOTH HOUSES—THE VETO NOT SENT IN—THE IMPERCHMENT REPORT TO BE PRESENTED TO DAY-BEN. WADE TO BE VICE-PRESIDENT.

BY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Friday, March I, 1867.

In the Senate this morning the Tariff men made an effort to retrieve the fortunes of yesterday in the House. Mr. Sherman endeavored to pass a bill embodying the wool sections of the defeated Tariff bill, with a view to having the Morrill amendment for 20 per cent additional apon all other imported articles, with a few exceptions, attached to it in the House. It is impossible to tell, at this time, what will be the fate of this movement, as the expiration of the morning hour, at 1 o'clock, put an end to it for the day. The bill to admit Colorado over the veto came up at 1 o'cleck, according to an arrange-ment entered into last night, and by a vote of 29 to 19, it was defeated. If the vote had been taken last night, when Mr. Wade called for it, the State would have been admitted, so far as the action of the Senate was concerned. Three or four of the opponents of the measure were then absent, and, by actual count, there were enough of its friends present to give the necessary majority. The Republicans who voted in the negative this morning were Messrs. Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, and Harris. Mr. Sumner was present, and de elined to vote. Messrs. Brown, Fogg, and Tuthill were absent. The vote was one of the largest taken this session, 48 out of the 52 Senators on the roll recording themselves. The fate of the Colorado bill disappointed a great many, but none more than the two Senators elect, who have been vigorously knocking at the doors of Congress since December, 1865. The Internal Revenue bill came up next. It was the occasion of quite an interesting and fluctuating contest over the cotton tax. The first vote was a tie of 19 to 19 on Henderson's amendment to abolish the tax on future crops altogether. Next was Pomeroy's proposition to reface it to one cent, which was carried by 21 to 18, and finally it was passed at two cents, without a call of the Yeas and Nays. Leather was stricken from the free list, and gas companies were authorized to add the manufac turer's tax to the consumers on existing contracts The latter amendment revives an old quarrel between the two Houses, which will have to be compromised in a Conference Committee. Some amendments to the administrative sections were adopted, among the rest, one prohibiting any Court from restraining the assessment of tax upon any article.

At the night session the Senate passed the Internal Revenue bill without any additional amendments. Mr. Davis renewed his amendment for a prespective reduction of the tax on whisky, and it was again voted down. The Fortification Appropriation bill and the Naval Appropriation bill were passed with slight amendments.

The business in the House to-day was exceedingly dull and monotonous, the Deficiency or Miscellaneous Appropriation bill occupying the greater part of the time. While the House was in Committee of the Whele, the iten of \$35,000 for completing repairs and furnishing the Excutive Mansion excited a lively debate from Price, Conking, Maynard, and others, and the motion to strike out the amendment was lost by a vote of 54 to 63. An effort was made to include in the appropriations \$25,000 for the purchase of Carpenter's picture of the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, but it failed, on a point of order raised by Mr. Scofield. The appropriation for the bronze doors leading to the House was also stricken out, on motion of Mr. Scofield, who facetiously remarked that they would be more appropriate if placed in a museum, and suggested that if the Senate wanted the doors they could pay for them out of their contingent fund. The debate on the appropriation of \$50,000 to mid the American Colonization Society was ut off on the motion for the Committee to rise, and the of off on the motion for the committee to rise, and the louise resumed its session. The business on the Speaker's able was then taken up, and an immerise amount of mat-er was disposed of before the recess took place. The tembers seem to be anxious to rish business through, and worked energetically all day.

The House in the evening Session continued the conideration of business on the Speaker's table. Nothing of special importance was acted on, Mr. Davis of New-York attempted to have rules suspended in order to intro duce a bill to repeal that portion of the Internal Revenue law which provides for a special Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. D. A. Wells is the present Commissioner and some of the protective tariff men charge him with being the principal mover in obtaining the defeat of the tariff bill. The House refused to suspend the rules, and the bill was lost for the present. The House next went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Army Appropriation bill as amended by the Senate. Quite a spicy debate took place over an amendment rppropriating \$250,000 to build a bridge at Rock Island, Ill. Mr. Schofield, who seems to be watching closely the appropriation bills this session, objected to the amendment, and finally succeeded in having it killed. Several other important amend-ments were then acted upon and the bill passed. Mr. Jeneks then reported the Bankrupt bill rom the Gonference Committee, with slight amendment. The opponents of the bill then became active and moved to lay it on the table, which was lost by a vote of 71 to 83 They then commenced fillibustering, and moved to adourn, and the yeas and mays were ordered, and the motion was voted down. The previous question was the seconded and the motion ordered, when the opponents of the bill again commenced fillibustering and calling for the yeas and nays. While these dilatory motions were being indulged in, the Speaker stated that the Tax bill and other important measures were pending, and if the House adjourned they would probably fall.

The Bankrupt bill was finally passed in the House to night by a vote of 73 Yeas to 71 Nays, amid great applause y members. Mr. Morrill, at 11:30, moved that the House now concur in the Senate amendment on the Tax bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

The House galleries were crowded to-day in anticipation of a veto of the Reconstruction bill from the President. Five and a half hours were spent listening to Members scolding and quarreling over appropriation bills, when the time for a recess arrived, and no veto came. It was thought that it would surely come during the evening session, but again the immense crowd was disappointed. This delay in sending the veto has set rumore affeat as to the intention of the President regarding the bill. It is known that several prominent Republicans spent much time with the President to-day, and this is said to have caused the delay. Prominent Democrats, as well as Republicans, are endeavoring to have him sign the bill. It is also known that a number of Southern men have intimated that their States would be willing to come back into the Union under the provisions of the bill if the President would sign it. Many are beginning to fear the President means to pocket the bill, or not send it in to Congress until such a time that Democrats may filibuster

and kill the bill. The Senate held a caucus to-day for the purpose o nominating the successor of Mr. Foster as President of the Senate, and acting Vice-President from March 4. The cancus was very short and harmonious, and the general and almost universal choice from the start was Senator Wade of Ohio. Wade received 22 votes; Fessenden 7; scattering 2. The Senate will elect the nominee on Monday, and he will at once assume his duties. The Democrats will probably support Senator Doolittle of Wis

The Conference Committee on the Loan bill had a protracted session to-day without coming to any conclusion There seems little, if any, probability of their agreeing. The Committee on the part of the Senate will not accept the legal-tender scheme, while Messra, Stevens and Price are equally opposed to the Senate proposition. Another effort will be made to see whether some sort of compromise cannot be effected, and thus save the bill. It looks now as though the matter would fail, and that no legislation will be adopted this session. There are a large number of Senators and members that would like to see

it take this shape.

The [Judiciary Committee] will, to-merrow, make their oreliminary report to Congress regarding impeachment. They have accumulated a large mass of evidence and are still engaged in summoning witnesses and pursuing the investigation. They will not have time this session to complete it, and will, therefore, ask that the investigation be continued in the XLth Congress.

Mr. Hurlburd was unable to complete his report on the New-York Custom-House frauds in time to present it to the House to-day. It will be presented to-morrow. This will be the last report from the Committee this session. Representative Griswold of the Troy District gives a reunion at his rooms on Monday evening to the New-York delegation in the present Congress and the new members

A large number of members elect to the XI th Convers

are in the city. Gen. C. E. Lippencott is announced as a candidate for the position of doorkeeper of the House of the XLth Congress. He will be the candidate of the Western members. The Grand Army of the Republic Associ-

ation here have withdrawn their candidate. Gen. Lippen cott ran for Congress last Fall against Ross of Illinois, and was defeated by only 200 votes in a strongly Demo-A bold and partially successful attempt to obtain a recognition of the demands of the progressive women of

the country has been made by Mrs. Frances Lord Bond of New-York, who last November filed an application for a Consular appointment, which has been considered favorably by the Administration, and the President has promised to nominated her for some British port as soon as she is prepared, in accordance with the regulations of the State Department. It is probable that her name will be sent to the Senate of the XLth Congress during its first

The very lucrative advertisement of Post-Office lettings in the South, has just been published in The Phenix, at Columbia, S. C., a paper that put its columns in mourning

on the anniversary of Lee's surrender. Ex-Mixister Bigelow appeared before the Committee of Public Expenditures to-day, and gave testimony regarding the collection of Custom-Hause matters.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, March 1, 1867. JUSTIN S. MORRILL'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) presented the credentials of Justin S. Morrill. Senator elect from Vermont, from March 4, 1867, to 1873. Ordered to be filed. THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), the Finance Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the House bill to increase the duty on wool, and in lieu thereof reported a bill in the precise language of the wool

sections of the Tariff bill passed by the Senate. Mr. SHERMAN, in explaining the bill at the request of Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa), stated that as the Tariff bill

had been defeated in the House, he thought it advisable to get that part of it passed which related to the woolen Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., HL) raised the point that the Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) raised the point that the bill could not be considered on the day it was reported. Mr. SHERMAN said this was not a report from a Com-mittee. He moved to discharge the Committee, and then introduced a bill on his own responsibility. The CHAIR decided that a bill might be taken up to day but it consider it.

day, but it required unanimous consent to consider it.
The bill was taken up. Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.,
objecting to its consideration, Mr. SHERMAN appealed
to the Senate to take a vote and decide for or against the

to the Senate to take a vote and decide for or against the wool tariff.

Mr. CRESSWELL (Rep., Md.) asked if the Finance Committee had abandoned the rest of the Tariff bill?

Mr. SHERMAN said he was not speaking for the Finance Committee, but if Senators desired to amend the bill by extending the tariff on other articles they could do so.

Several Senators having inquired, why not pass the House bill on the subject of wool?

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said that to pass the bill as it came from the House would be to abandon the rest of the tariff entirely, by cutting off all chance of amendment. If the Senate agreed to the proposition of Mr. Sherman, it could go to the House and be amended there. The bill was read

Sherman, it could go to the House and be amended there. The bill was read.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) said if any bill was to be passed he should greatly prefer the House bill. He had not had time to compare the House and Senate wood tariffs. His constituents were satisfied with the House lill, and he should therefore vote against any of the amendments. If the bill was amended it would go back to the House, and there, prings, the whole Tariff bill would be put upon it as an amendment.

Mr. GRIMES said the intention of this movement was precisely what Mr. Trumbull intimated—to amend the bill by an increase of 20 per cent on all articles.

Mr. SHERMAN moved, as an amendment to the House bill, the Senate provision in relation to carpets, in lieu of the House provisions.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked why not pass the House bill!

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he was in favor of doing so, but he did not believe there was a majority in the Senate with him.

Senate with him.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) said he intended to offer an amendment increasing the duties on all imported articles is per cent, except sugar, ten, molasses, coffee, lumber, allread from.

JOHNSON (Rep., Md.) could not vote for the bill
be House, because to pass it would be to leave
interests, as deserving as the wool interest, entirely

unprotected.

The Tariff bill was laid aside at 1 o'clock, in accordance with an understanding arrived at last evening, that the Colorado bill should be taken up at that hour. THE COLORADO VETO.

The bill to admit Colorado was taken up. The question was, Shall it pass, the objections of the President notwith standing! The vote was as follows, Republicans, Roman, Democrats, Italic, Johnsonites, small caps :

	YEA	4.	
Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cracker, Cracker, Funder,	Henderson, P. Hower, R. Kirkwood, B. Lane, S.	ye, land, comercy, amer, berount, orague,	Filewarf. Transtall. Vas Winkle, Wade, Willey, Willens, Wilsen,
Buckelent, Comass, Paris, Dixon, Documents.	Frater, 3 Grater, M	lendricks, chasen, followently, lorgan, lensith,	Nonten. Pattennen, Stable. Stablery-19.

Absent or not voting: Brown, Fogg, Guthrie, Summer-4. Less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative,

The customary orders suspending at this stage of the Session certain rules requiring bills to be read in three separate days was adopted.

separate days was adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) from the Committee on Printing reported a resolution to print 5,000 copies of the report of the Smithsonian Institute, which was allowed. THE TAX BULL. The Internal Revenue bill came up as the unfinished

siness of last night. Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment, that n and after the 1st of September next, the tax on cotton

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) moved as a substitute for Mr. Wilson's amendment a provision, that no tax shall be levied on cotton grown after the passage of this act. Mr. HENDERSON spoke in favor of the abolition of the

cotton tax.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) followed in a similar strain.

Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) said he had had experience
in planting cotton within a past few years, and he knew
of no agricultural interest that offered such poor inducements as cotton. on Mr. Anderson's amendment, to abolish the

WA OH HILL	rance crops or	TEAS.	- WATER STORES
athony, fucktion, keris, rran, columnia,	Foster, Foster, Henderson Hendricks Johnson,	Nermith. PATTERSON, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman,	Sprague, VAN WINELE, Willey, Williams-19.
attell, onness, reswell, dinunds, essenden,	Grimes, Harris, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nye,	NATE. Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross. Stewart, Sumner,	Trumbult, Wade, WilseD, Yates-19,

was then on Mr. Wilson's amendment, t The question was then on Mr. Wilson's amendment, to reduce the tax to two cents per pound.

To this Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) offered an amendment making a still further reduction to one cent.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) sand one cent a pound would hardly pay the expense of collecting the tax. It ought to be three cents or nothing at all.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said the tax on cotton last year yielded \$14,000,000. He thought it might bear a reduction to two cents, but not below that.

The amendment of Mr. Pomeroy was agreed to by the following vote:

TOTTO LI TINE			
Dreis. Dreon. Document, Fogg. Fowler, Henderson.	Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Nesmith, Pattenson, Fumeroy,	Hiddle, Rose, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey,	Williams, Wilson, Yates-21,
***************************************	- Committee	NATS.	
Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin,	Cresswell, Edmunds. Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harris.	Howard, Kirkwood, Morgao, Nye, Poland,	Sumter, Trumbull, Wade-18,
The ones	tion then occur	red on adop	ting Mr. Wilso

amendment, so as to read the tax on cotton shall be one cent per pound after the 1st of September next, which was adopted by the following vote:

COWAN, Devis, Dixon, Doglittle, Fore,	Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Neamith, Pattunson.	Pomerny, Hiddle, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague,	Stewart, VAN WINELE, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates-24.
Foster,	T.A.L. I. M. HOWART	WATE	
Authory, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin,	Cressvell. Edmunds, Fessenden, Prelinghuysen, Grimes,	Harris, Howard, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nye,	Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—18.
Mr. DIX	n the free list.	Coun.) move which was dis	d to put sewing

Mr. DIXON (Johnson, Conn.) moved to put sewing machines on the free list, which was disagreed to.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment that tunnage duties on vessels shall be levied and paid annually, and when paid shall not be again assessed for a year, which was agreed to.
Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) moved to amend by inserting the words "other than window glass," after the words "in all manufactures of glass." where they occur in a clause taxing such manufactures 3 per cent.
Mr. WHLSON (Rep., Mass.) moved to put files and rasps on the free list. Disagreed to.
Mr. DAVIS (Rep., Ky.) moved to change the whisky tax so that it shall be \$2 \text{ until October next, \$1 50 \text{ until April, and \$1 thereafter, which was disagreed to.
Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment to the Administrative sections, the effect of which would be to remove the penalties for evading the Excise laws when it shall be evident there was no actual intention to defraud, and that the matter shall be decided as to this fact by the court where the case is tried, instead of by the Treasury Department after the trial, which was disagreed to.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) offered an amendment that this act shall not affect suits commenced under former acts, etc.; which was adopted.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) offered an amendment that no sait in equity, or otherwise, for the purpose of re-

and in equity, or otherwise, for the purpose of re-

straining the assessment of any tax, shall be maintained in any court; which was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment to include strup and molasses, with refined sugar and the product of sugar refineries, to be taxed 11 per cent ad valorem; which was agreed to.

strup and molasses, with refined sugar and the product of sugar refineries, to be taxed 1½ per cent ad valorem; which was agreed to.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, when it was, in order to ask for a separate vote, in any amendment already adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y), the following section was stricken from the bill. It had been adopted in the Committee of the Whole:

Sec. 22. That spirits of turpentine may be transferred without payment of the tax to a bonded warehouse established in conformity with law and Treasury roles and regulations, and, upon the execution of such transportation bends or other security as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secteary of the Treasury, said bonds or other security to be taken by the Collector of the District from when such removal is made and may be transported from such a warehouse to any other bonded warehouse, established as aforesaid, and may be withdrawn from bonded sarchouse for consumption on payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax, or removed for export to be payment of the tax or removed for export to be payment of the tax or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax or removed for export to be payment of the tax or removed for export to be payment of the tax or removed for export to be paym drawback shall in any case be allowed upon any spirits of turposition.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) asked a vote on striking
horse rakes, horse powers, tedders, hames, scythe snathes
hay forks, hoes, and portable grinding mills from the free

list.
The Senate refused to strike them out.
The Senate refused to strike them out.
Potato hoops, pitch-forks, manure and spading forks were restored to the free list, as in the House bill.
Leather of all kinds, and goat, deer, eatl, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog skins, tanned or partially tanned, curried, finished, or in the rough were stricken from the free list.

ng it two cents, and as amended it was finally adopted. Mr. NYE (Rep. Nev.) moved to amend the existing law

in relation to the tax on Gas Companies so that they shall be authorized to add the tax to the price of existing con

HCTH.			
uttell handler, exch, construct, caseden,	Fowler, Harris, Headricks, Haward, Heave, McDanagail,	Morgan, Nye, FATTHERSON, Pomercy, Ramacy, Sprague.	Stewart, Summer, Trambull, VAN WINKLE, Wade, Willey-24.
Ec.		NAYS.	
sthony, onness, ragin,	Davis, Edmunds, Foster, Wits	Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Kirkwood, on-13.	Lone, Poland, Ross,
energy and the contraction	March Street, and all the comments of	a command to	

So the amendment was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.), the vote by
which legs of piano-fortes were placed on the free list
was reconsidered, and these articles were stricken from

the free list.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) made a report from the Conference Committee for the allotment of Judges of the Supreme Court, which was agreed to. The Senate bill is adopted by the Committee of Conference, the House re reding from its amendments.

Pending further consideration of the Tax bill, the Senate

went into executive EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The Executive Session adjourned at 5:15, and the Senate reassembled at 7:30.

Mr. LANE (Rep. Ind.) called up a House resolution extending the larisdiction of the Court of Chaims, so as to cover cases arising under receipts given for army stores by the quartermasters of the army under Gen. Lew Wallace, during the Morgan raid into Indiana and Ohio.

Mr. FOMEROY (Rep., Kansas) while approxing of the resolution, thought it ought to be extended to cover cases arising out of the lavasion of Kansas.

After debate the resolution was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in verbal amendments.

Mr. MORRILL Rep., Me.) made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to incorporate the National Capital Insurance Company of Washington, which was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) renewed his amendment re ducing the taxton whisky, prospectively fixing it at \$2 to the 1st of October next, \$150 to the 1st of April of 1868,

Buckelese, Cowan, Davis, Fowler,	Granes. Headricks, Newalth, Patterson,	Ness, Nontabury, Sprague, Trumbull	Wade, Williams—14.
Catteil, Crayin, Cressell, Dixon, Eduards,	Forg. Faster. Harris, Headersen, Howe, Kirkwood, SWELL, (Rep.	Mark. Morrill, Nic. Functor, Entrey, Sherman, Md.) offere	Stewart, Summer, Van Winnen, Willey, Wilsen-23.

Mr. CRESSVELL.

changing the tax on sheet lead, lead pipes, and shot, from five per cent ad valorem to one fourth of one per cent per pound. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. EPHAGUE (Rep., E. I.) moved to include articles manufactured from cotten with articles manufactured from word, on which a tax of 21 per cent ad valorem shall be levied; which was disagreed to. The ball was then read a third time and passed, and now

The bull was then read a third time and passed, and now goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

THE FORTPICATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) called up the bill making appropriation for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications for the year ending June, 1, 1808. It appropriates the following sums:

For Fort Scanner, Persiand, Maine, 450,000, for Fort Weithrey, Hoston, Mass., 450,000, for Hort Georges, on Hog Island Ledge, Fortland, Maine, 450,000, for Fort Weithrey, Hoston, Mass., 450,000, for the fort at the entrance of New Bedford, Mass. Harles, 450,000, for the Fort with extract of New Bedford, Mass. Harles, 450,000, for the fort on the site of Fort Tumpkins, States February, 450,000, for the fort on the site of Fort Tumpkins, States February, 450,000, for the fort at North Weshington, on the Potenner River, 450,000, for Fort Fortiga, 450,000, for Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tarlugas, \$50,000, for Fort Pefferson, Garden Key, Tarlugas, \$50,000, for Fort Clinch, Asychia Island, Florida, 450,000, for the fort at Line Polat, California, 450,000, for the fort at Line Polat, California, 450,000, for the fort at Alexanse Island, San Francisco Bay, California, 450,000, for Fort Mediary, Portsonenth Harbor, Maine, 450,000, for Fort Mediary, Portsonenth Harbor, Mediage School, for Fort Mediary, Portsonenth Harbor, Massenheetts, 450,000, for Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Massenheetts, 450,000, for Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Massenheetts, 450,000, for Fort Mediary, Portsonenth Harbor, Mediage School, for the sarroy of the Northerm and North Western Lakes, 4150,000, for Fort Massenheetts, 450,000, for Fort Massenheetts, 450,000, for Fort Massenheetts, 450,000, for the purchase of sites now occupied, and harbor probase shall be not excepted by the Secretary of War, and of the validity of the timpetary sea counts defenses—provided that no such purchase shall be made except upon the apprecal of its expediency by the Secretary of War, and of the validity of the timpetary s

appropriations expended thring the facal year ending June 20, 1800, and the residue thereof shall not be expended thil otherwise ordered. Mr. WHISON (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, authorizing the detail of three officers of the army and three of the navy to test the power of resistance of stone fortifications against the heavy guns of the iron-clad navy.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N.Y.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of a barrack at Wilke's Point, New-York, for the Engineer Corps.

Engineer Corps.

The bill was then passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up. The important items of it were published in the House proceedings of Wednesday. The Committee recommended the striking out of a paragraph in the House bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a deed of gift, when offered by the State of Connecticut, of a tract of land on the Thames River, near New-London, Conn., with a water front not less than a mile in length, for naval purposes.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., lowa) moved to amend the amendment by authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a litle to a tract of land from any city or State or county, to be used for naval purposes, provided such acceptance shall not imply any obligation on the part of the United States to occupy the same or expend money on it.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) moved to amend by adding that the principle herein contained shall apply to the occupation of League Island. [Laughter.] Adopted.

The amendment of Mr. GRIMES as amended was disagreed to, and the proposition to strike out the section of the House bill was disagreed to.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating \$3,500 for the Naval Laboratory at New-York.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make a further exchange with the City of Brooklyn for some land lying between the Navy-Yard and that city, which was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the following

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the following

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the following proviso:

"Provided. That the affices of Civil Engineer, Master Machinist, Master Carpenter, Master Joher, Master Blacksauth, Master Boiler-Master, Master Sall-Maker, Master Plumber, Master Painter, Master Caulker, Master Laborer, and Naval Storekeepers be and the same are Caulker, Master Laborer, and Naval Storekeepers be and the same after bereley established in connection with the Navy-Yards at Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Fa., and Washington, D. C., and that the persons selected to fill the several offices berely established shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall have the immediate supervision and direction of the work to be performed in their everal departments, with authority to select and discharge such workmen as the necessities of the service may require, subject always to the approval of the Commandant of the Navy-Yard to which they are attached. Mr. GRIMES spoke in favor of striking this out, and, after further debate, Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) moved, as an amendment, that the offices named shall be filled, whenever a vacancy may exist hereafter, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; which was agreed to.

The question was then on striking out the proviso as

The question was then on striking out the proviso as amended, and it was stricken out.

Mr. FERSENDEN (Rep., Me.) moved an amendment, that naval storekeepers shall hereafter be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment, that no working man in the navy-yards shall be compelled to pay money for political purposes, or discharged for political opinions.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) moved to amend by requiring that money already paid by the workmen for elections shall be paid back, and no statute of limitations should prevail. [Laughter.] Subsequently Mr. LANE said that, as there was a difference of opinion among his political friends upon the subject of his amendment, he would withdraw it.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 20; Mr. Wilson's amendment was agreed to-Yeas, 20

Mr. Wilson's amendadays.

Nays, 9.
The bill was then passed.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohlo) moved to take up the Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Pa.) moved to reconsider that Mr. BUCKALEW (Rep., Pa.) moved to reconsider that vote by which the Senate passed the bill establishing a depot of education. The motion was disagreed to.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill which was agreed to

The House met at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Committees of Conference, as follows:
On the Banksupt bill—Mesers, Jeacks (Rep., R. I.) Dawes (Rep., Mass.), and Bown (Bem., Pa.)
On Compound Interest Notes—Mesers, Price (Rep., Iowa), Sterens (On Compound Interest Notes—Mesers, Price (Rep., Iowa), Sterens (Rep., Penn.) and Dawn (Rep., Minn.)
On the Principles of the Indian Bureous—Mesers, Kasson (Rep., Iowa), Schenck (Rep., Octo), and Windom (Rep., Minn.)
On the Reorganization of the Western Land Districts—Mesers, Julian Rep., Ind), Donnelly (Rep., Minn.), and Tabor (Pem., N. Y.).
On the Reorganization of Minn. As the Committee of the Western Land Districts—Mesers, Julian Rep., Ind), Donnelly (Rep., Minn.), and Rabor (Pem., N. Y.).
On the Indian Appropriation bell—Mesers, Kasson (Rep., Iowa), Windom (Rep., Minn.), and Ribisck (Dem., N. Y.).
On the Indian Appropriation bell—Mesers, Farnsworth (Rep., III.) Woodbring (Rep., V.), and Eddings (Den., Wis.)

Windom (Rep., Minn.), and Ribisck (Den., Mass.)

Mr. DAVIS (Rep., N. Y.) correcting the journal, stated that he had voted has hight in favor of concurring in the Senate amendments on the compound interest note bill, but that his name was not recorded. The journal was corrected accordingly.

The bill to establish certain Assay offices instead of branch mints at Denver, Colorado, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia, which was up yesterday, was then taken up and passed.

Mr. ALLEY (Rep., Mass.) asked leave to introduce a

The bill to establish certain Assay offices instead of branch mints at Denver, Colorado, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahionega, Georgia, which was up yesterday, was then taken up and passed.

Mr. ALLEY (Rep., Mass.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to repeal that paragraph of section five of the Tariff bill of June 30, 1866, which imposes a tax of 10 per cent on lastings, mobilar cloth, or other manufactures of cloth fit for shoes, slippers, &c.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Chio) objected.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution legalizing the laws of the Territory of New-Mexico in the session between the 3d of December, 1861, and 3d of February, 1887, signed by W. J. Arny, the same as if they had been signed by the Governor, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Highy (Rep., Cal.), the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the bill granting aid to the Stockton and Copperopolis (California) Railroad Company.

The House then, at 11:40, went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Lown) in the chair, on the Deficiency bill. The Speaker had first designated Mr. Wilson (lown) to occupy the chair, but that gentleman excused himself on the ground of constant business as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The bill appropriates a little over \$11,000,000, the following being the principal flems:

Péccencie en account of persons for army sidows and others, \$10,000, for navy sidows and orphan, \$20,000. For Capital erression, in Models for bronz door, \$2,000, naterials for, addicating same, \$20,000, for sarry sidows and orphan, \$20,000, and others, \$20,000, persons the first Solar Marchais, &c., for taking the significance of the States Marchais, &c., for hain the significance of the states of the company at forming and formshilp. Exercises for army down to accompt committee, and directs the refining to the Livence As of Marchais and orphans and orphans. \$20,000, ming the significance of the solar significance of the sola

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) moved an amendment to be added as a provise to the clause for census marshals,

he added as a proviso to the clause for census marshals, that none of this or anyother appropriation hill should be paid to any officer of the Government who was a memor of any political club or partisan organization, and he made a speech in enforcement of his views. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) moved an amendment to the same clause providing that no money under it should be paid to, or on account of, any claimant who participated in the late Rebellion, or gave to it aid or comfort, which

as adopted.
Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) moved an appropriation Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) moved an appropriation of \$20.000 for the expenses of the Commission appointed by the President to visit the Indian country near Fort Phil Kearney to investigate the recent massacre there.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Mann) sustained the amendment and said that one of two things would have to be done with these Indians: either adopt a policy that would pacify them, or adopt the policy of Gen. Sherman, who, in his letter to Gen. Grant, said: "We must not with vindletive carnestness against the Sioux, even to their extermination, neen, women and children; nothing else will reach the root of the case." He kinsoif favored at least at attempt to keep the indians at peace.

The discussion took a somewhat wide rance, bringing up the question as between military and civil soperational control of the ladians. Finally the amendment was rejected; on which Mr. Windom's commentary was, "Well, go ahead, and assassinate all the Indian women and children."

Mr. GARFIELD moved an appropriation of \$25,000 for Mr. GARFIELD moved an appropriation of \$25,000 for the parchase of Carpenter's painting of the first reading of President Lincoln's Proclamation on Emancipation.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) made the point of order against the amendment, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. PRICE (Rep., lower moved to strike out the appropriation of \$35,000 for completing the repairs of and furnishing the Executive mansion, remarking that \$30,000 had been appropriated last session for the same purpose. It was a wicked and wasteful expenditure.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) corrected Mr. Price by saying that Congress had already appropriated \$76,000 for the Executive mansion. If any one would invent a plan to make the Executive mansion wholesome, inside and outside, he would yote almost any amount for it.

A member suggested the clearing out of the occupant.

Mr. CONKLING said that unfortunately that could not be done by making appropriations.

Mr. CONKLING said that anfortunately that could not be done by making appropriations.

Mr. KASSON (Rep., lowal) remarked that most of the appropriations made last session had gone to pay for what had been rendered necessary in consequence of former management of the Executive mansion.

A quite lengthy discussion of the subject ensued, in the course of which it was stated that \$76,000 had already been expended for this purpose, and Mr. STEVENS said the amount was twice that sum.

Mr. RADFORD said that more than \$20,000 of the amount appropriated had gone to pay for back indebtedness and for goods that had been carried away in trunks.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Not at all. By no manner of means.

Mr. RADFORD-I assert it here, and I defy contradicon. Mr. FARNSWORTH-Where did you see the testimony

the steward! Mr. RADFORD-I had the statement from his own Mr. FARNSWORTH-We had the steward to testify beore the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RADFORD—Yes, and he swore to the fact before

the committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—There never was a greater mistake than that. He never swore to anything of the kind. In the farther course of the discussion, Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) made some emphatic remarks in favor of returning the property that had been ordered without authority, and letting the disgrace of it fall on those who were responsible for it.

Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa), in reply, said that he respected that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Boutwell) should have revived the scandal of the last session on this subject. The sums appropriated had been used in a large part to pay prior expenditures.

Finally, debate was closed, and the Committee was brought to a vote on the proposition.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Olino) moved to add a proviso, that no further payments should be made, on any account, for repairing or furnishing the Executive maniston, until such accounts were submitted to a joint Committee of Congress and approved, which was ageed to.

The question recurred on Mr. Price's motion to strike out the clause as amended, which was rejected—Yeas, 44; Nays, 58.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep. N. Y.) rose to make a pre forma he committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—There never was a greater mi
ake than that. He never swere to anything of the kine

out the clause as amended, which was rejected—Yeas, W. Nays, 88.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) rose to make a pro-forma amendment, and addressed an inquiry to Mr. Stevens.

Mr. HILL (Rep., Ind.) asked whether debate had not been closed by order of the House.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that as Mr. Hill had occupied one or two minutes of his (Mr. Conkling's) time, the centleman from Indiana would please sit down and allow him (Mr. Conkling) to finish the remarks he was about to

sentleman from Indiana would please st down and anow him (Mr. Conkling) to finish the remarks he was about to make when interrupted.

In the further consideration of the bill Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) called attention to the repetition of similar items in all these apprortation bills to be expended by the Commissioners of Public Buildings, and declared that he did not believe either in the efficiency or honesty of that officer; and as to his poetical accomplishments, he was as good an officer as he was a poet. [Laughter.]

Mr. THAYER (Rep., Pa.) moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating \$50,000 to aid the American Colonization Society in furnishing conveyance to such persons as desired to emigrate to Liberia. The time was, he said, when this scheme commended itself to the judgment and support of many prominent men; but time, which tested all things, had shown the utter impracticability of the scheme. He could not better illustrate it than by relating an anecdote: At a State dinner, given not long since in Liberia, the Liberian flag was displayed, bearing the inscription, "Love of liberty brought us here." "Yes," remarked a high officer of that Government, repeating the motto, "and want of money keeps us here." [Laughter.] He characterized the scheme as having been a total failure.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) was in Hayor of striking out

failure.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) was in flavor of striking out the appropriation, because it would be a double folly to aid in sending laborers out of this country where their labor was so much needed.

The further consideration of this bill was, at the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, postponed till this evening, in order to let the business of the morning hour be proceeded with.

ed with.

LAND GRANT ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.), the rules were suspended by a two thirds vote, the morning hour postponed, and the business on the Speaker's table taken up and disposed of as follows:

The Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from San Francisco to Humboldt Bay, California.

Mr. DELANO (Rep., Ohio) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was laid on the table.

GOOD CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

The Senate bill in reference to persons imprisoned under sentence for offenses against the laws of the United States, allowing a deduction of one month in each year's imprisonment, for good conduct; passed. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Internal Revenue bill and agreed to the conference—asked for by

CALIFORNIA LAND GRANT.

Senate bill for a grant of land to California to aid it the construction of certain Railroads.

Mr. BIDWELL (Rep., Cal.) explained and advocated the bill, and deprecated the efforts that were being made by New-York capitalists to defeat it.

After some further discussion on the same, Mr. CONK-LING (Rep., N. Y.) moved to lay the bill on the table, which disposition was immediately made of it.

BELIEF OF SETTLEES ON FUBILE LANDS.

Senate bill for the relief of inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Ind.) from the Committee on Public Lands moved a substitute, the purport of which is to authorize the corporate authorities of towns settled on the public lands to enter them at the Land Office at the minimum price for the benefit of the corporation.

The substitute was agreed to and the bill, as amended, passed.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Oblo) from the Committee of Conference on the bill, declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers as a part of the army, made a report which

volunteers as a part of the army, made a report which was agreed to.

GEORGIA AND TEXAS REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CAMPBELLADem., Tenn.) presented the credentials of Mr. Christie, member elect, from the Sixth District of Georgia, and Mr. TRIMBLE, like credentials from Mr. Chiton, member elect from Texas.

The House, at 4.30 colock, took a recess till 7.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7½ o'clock.
DISCHARGES IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. LAFLIN (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Printing, reported back the memorial of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, which charged that discharged Union soldiers had been, without cause, dismissed from employment, stating that there was no foundation for the charge, and that the gentleman who filled the office of Superintendent of Public Printing had performed his duties most faithfully, patriotically, and satisfactorly.

The TARIPF.

Mr. ALLEY (Rep., Mass.) asked leave to introduce the

performed his duties most faithfully, patriotically, and satisfactorily.

THE TARPY.

Mr. ALLEY (Rep., Mass.) asked leave to introduce the joint resolution, which had been objected to this mernaing, to repeal the section of the Tariff bill taxing lastings, mohair cloth, &c., for shoes, ten per cent.

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) and others objected.

Mr. WH.SON (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee of Conference on the Senate bill to provide for the allotment of members of the Supreme Court, made a report, which was agreed to. The House recedes from its amendment for the appointment of a United States Marshal by the Supreme Court of the District.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, which were disposed of as follows: The appropriation bill, which were disposed of as follows: The appropriation of \$250,000 for the Rock Island bridge over the Mississippi was first taken up.

The amendment was non-concurred in: Yeas, 39: Nays, 168.

The provision making it the duty of officers of the Army, Nay, and the Freedmen's Bureau, to prevent whipping or maining of persons as a punishment for crime, by the sentence of civil authorities or courts in the Robel States, concurred in, with an amendment, maxing it apply also to sentences of military courts.

Providing for the disbanding of the military forces in the late Rebel States. Concurred in.

Allowing traveling expenses to volunteers mustered out in distant Territories. Concurred in.

The amendments being all disposed of, a Committe of Conference was asked on the disagreeing votes.

Conference was asked on the disagreeing votes. THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. JENCKES (Rep., R. I.) from the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill, made a report that the House recede from all disagreement to all the Senate amendments except one from which the Senate is to recede. He explained that nine-tenths of the amendments were merely fermal and verbal correcting the text. One essential amendment was to give the appointment of Registers to the District Court, the appointment to be made however on the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice. Another amendment in reference to Corporations was to confine the operation of the bill, as had been intended, to business, money, or trading corpo Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) moved to lay the confer-nce report on the table, the effect of which would be to ay the bill on the table. The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted

eas 71, Nays 83; so the conference report was not laid Yeas 71, Nays 83; so the conference report was not laid on the table.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.), at 113 o'clock, moved that the House adjourn, which was negatived; Yeas, 57; Nays, 90. The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered on agreeing to the report.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Ohio) renewed the motion that the House adjourn, and called for the Yeas and Nays. The Yeas and Nays were not ordered, and the House refused to adjourn.

These motions were of the fillbustering order, and they refusal of the House to adjourn was prebably owing in part to an appeal made by Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.), who said he expected the Senate amendment to the Tax bill to be sent to the House within half an hour.

During these proceedings messages from the Senate were received at intervals of 5 or 10 intuites, among them being the announcement that the Senate had passed the Tax bill with amendments, is which it requested the concurrence of the House.

The vote was then taken, by Yeas and Nays, on agree-

The vote was then taken, by Yeas and Nays, on agreeog to the Conference report on the Bankrupt bill. The greatest interest and excitement was manifested on taking this final vote, members crowding into the area, watching the result, and endeavoring to change votes one side or the other. At one moment there was a majority of one in favor of the report, then a majority of one against it. Then a change of a vote from yea to nay, and another change from nay to yea. Finally, to the great joy and relief of Mr. Jenckes, SPEAKER as Yeas 73, Nays 71

So the report was agreed to, and now goes to the Senate for its action. The Senate's amendments to the Tax bill were then taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. MORRILL moved to non-concur in the Senate imendments in gross, and to ask for a Committee of Concerne. THE TAX BILL.

ference.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed to demand the reading of the mendments in full, which would have occupied several fours. He did not, however, insist upon his right in the The motion was put and promptly agreed to. So the amendment was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

Conference asked.

The Committee appointed on the part of the House consists of Messrs. Morrill, Morehead and Hogan.

At 11½ o'clock the House adjourned.

## THE DRAMA.

Unusual activity is perceptible to-day in the theat rical world. The first "Merchant of Venice" matine will be given to-day at the Winter Garden. Mr. Stewart is thus mindful of the comfort of out-of-town visitors who may wish to see Mr. Booth's Shylock but shrink from re naining in town over night. The performance will begin at 1 o'clock and terminate at 4; Mr. Wallack's matines performance, in aid of the Southern Relief Association, will be given to-day at 13 o'clock. "Ours" will be aeted. We again arge upon all classes of readers the importance of supporting this excellent charitable enterprise. At Niblo's Garden the 28th weekly matines of "The Black Crook" will be given to-day, being the 17th representation of that gorgeous spectacle. An afternoon performance of Mr. Brougham's drama of "The Christian Martyrs" will take place, as usual at Barnum's Museum. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams give their first matines to-day at the Broadway Theater, appearing in "The Pairy Circle" and "Customs of the Country." These pieces, to which we made particular reference on Tucsday, have been given all the week; but on Monday the bill will be changed to "Shandy Maguure" and "An Hour in Seville." A matinee of "Kenilworth," with Lady Don as Leicesterand Mark Smith as Queen Elizabeth will be given at the New-York Theater to-day. Next week the burlesque of "Perseus and Andromeda" will be brough out here, with Lady Don as Perseus. Mr. Grover announces another Matines of "The Streets of New-York' to-day, at the Olympic. This revival has been remarkably prosperous. There will be an afternoon performance to-day at the Circus, the same performance being presented that we particularly noticed on Monday. No loves of Jun should omit to see the performing dog Knibbs. Mr. Hartz, the Illusionist, will give a Magleal Matines to-day, presenting "Proteus" and other puzzling illusions. The Bunyan Tableaux may be seen this afternoon at a clock. Evening performances will be given at all the places of amusement above mentioned. Our readers are reminded that there will also be, at the French Theatre, an evening performance of "La Famille Benoiton." Mr. Bogumil Dawison has given three performances this week at the Stadi Theatre, but has, thus far, appeared in plays which are only interesting to German audiences, and not particularly so to them. We trust soon to see the min at 1 o'clock and terminate at 4;. Mr. Wallack's matine performance, in aid of the Southern Relief Association

ing.

The next positive and prominent novelty that we have
to anticipate is Mr. Watts Pfullips's new comedy, "Investment." The original name of the piece was "Paper
Wings;" but it is thought that American audiences will
better perceive the relevancy of the new title. "Investment" will be produced for the first time on Monday

NEW-ENGLAND.

OF THE BURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, March 1.—Up to yesterday nearly \$16,000 had been subscribed by our citizens in aid of the destitute of the South. SUSPENSION OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company losed their doors yesterday afternoon, in consequence of their heavy losses. They have been incorporated 28 years Superintendent Kennedy of the Metropolitan Police

yesterday presented to Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Board of Excise, the names of 64 liquor dealers who in various ways have violated the Excise Law. They wil-be proceeded against in the usual manner

# For sale at the principal druggists and family process.